Collections of *Botrychium hesperium* were first made in 1981 (*W. H. Wagner 81130* MICH), with later collections in 1991 (*Zika & Alverson 11295* WTU), 1992 (*Zika & Alverson 11794* WTU), 1993 (*Wagner et al. 93047* MICH) and 1996 (*Zika & Alverson 12908* OSC). We were puzzled by these plants for many years, and thought they might represent an undescribed taxon, related to *B. hesperium*, but with slightly angular upper pinnae and shorter basal pinnae. This was a false impression, based in part on the large Wallowas plants growing in sheltered or partly shaded sites, and based on a limited sample of *B. hesperium* from Oregon and elsewhere. To get a better idea of variation in *B. hesperium*, we studied large living populations in Montana, Arizona and Colorado. Finally, as we saw more Oregon plants, we concluded they were part of the natural variation of *B. hesperium*, united by their grayish-green color, exaggerated and asymmetrical basal pinnae, broad rounded upper pinnae, and ample sporophores.

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A Binomial for the Hybrid *Polypodium* of Eastern North America.—Two species of *Polypodium* (Polypodiaceae) occur in eastern North America, the diploid *P. appalachianum* Haufler & Windham and the tetraploid *P. virginianum* L. These species hybridize, producing a sterile triploid recognized by its abortive spores and intermediate morphology. The differences between these three taxa are well described by Haufler and Wang (Amer. J. Bot. 78:624–629. 1991) and Haufler and Windham (Amer. Fern J. 81:7–23. 1991). The triploid hybrid so far has been found only on the Appalachian Plateau where *P. appalachianum* and *P. virginianum* are sympatric. The hybrid has been documented so far in Ontario, Canada and eight states: New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia (Evans, Research Div. Monograph 2. Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA. pp. 117–146. 1970; Haufler & Wang, *op. cit.*; Montgomery, Bartonia 59:113–117. 1996). Kentucky and West Virginia can be added to this distribution, based upon specimens at OS and WVU, respectively. The hybrid likely will be documented in other states and provinces as well. Indeed, the triploid may prove rather frequent, as shown for New Jersey and Pennsylvania by the work of Montgomery cited above.

It seems appropriate and practical that this widespread hybrid have a binomial. Perhaps providing this taxon with an epithet may raise botanists' awareness of this taxon and spur future discoveries and understanding of this hybrid.

Polypodium ×incognitum Cusick, *hybr. nov.*—Holotype: Ohio, Meigs County, sandstone exposures on mesic slope above Leading Creek, Co Rt 10, 0.25 mi (0.02 km) SW of Twp Rt 27, N of Dexter, Sect 6, Salem Twp, 6 Aug 1985, *Cusick 24620,* OS; Isotypes, MICH, MU, NY.

Hybrida e Polypodium appalachianum et P. virginianum exorta, aliis characteribus inter parentes media, sporis abortivus.

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***Lycopodium lagopus* New in West Virginia.**—West Virginia is a southern outpost for many boreal species (e.g. *Larix laricina* in Preston County) that were stranded in the state's highlands and arctic-like bogs following the last glacial retreat (P.D. Strausbaugh and E.L. Core, *Flora of West Virginia*, Morgantown WV, Seneca Books, 1997). Along the Allegheny Front, elevations reach 1482 m (Spruce Knob) and there are ten peaks over 1430 m. *Lycopodium lagopus* (Laestradius *ex* C. Hartman) G. Zinserling *ex* Kuzeneva-Prochorova, (Fl. Murmansk Obl. 1:80, 1953), generally more northern in its distribution, was recently located here as well. A small, but thriving population grows on the site of a coal strip mine, now used as a cross country ski trail in Blackwater Falls State Park, Tucker County, at an elevation of about 1070 m. Its sister species, *L. clavatum*, is also here in abundance, but the two lycopods remain distinct; *L. lagopus* features single strobili on slender peduncles, a more compact growth habit, more appressed and shorter leaves, and sporophylls that taper gradually to a hair tip.

Lycopodium lagopus (formerly *L. clavatum* var. *monostachyon* Hooker and Greville) goes by the apt common name "one-cone club-moss" (*Flora of North America*, New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1993). It shares many characters with the common club moss, *L. clavatum*, *e.g.*, general growth and branching patterns, stalked strobili, and hair-tipped leaves, but *L. clavatum* has multiple strobili (typically two) on most of its peduncles, spreading and longer leaves, and sporophylls that end abruptly in hair tips. No hybrids are documented between these closely related species, nor, for that matter, between any species in the genus *Lycopodium s.s.* This is in sharp contrast to the many hybrids described since 1956 within the related genera *Lycopodiella*, *Huperzia*, and *Diphasiastrum* (J. Eiger, Biol. Rev. City Coll. 18:17–22, 1956; *Flora of North America*).

As a boreal plant, *L. lagopus* occurs from Alaska to Newfoundland, Green-